

FD-302a (Rev. 11-29-10)

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

POW, AMOY, AND

THE Steamship
 "YESO"
 Captain S. Ashton, will be dispatched for
 above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
 at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK &
 806 Hongkong, 23th May, 1877.
 FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
 "OPHRENES"
 will be dispatched for the above Ports
 THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st
 at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SCOEY SHING,
 Bonham Street,
 307 Hongkong, 23th May, 1877.
 DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. ST. JOHN
 CONSULTING and OPERATING I
 will be on the Ground-floor of the Hor
 L'Herminier
 at 808 Hongkong, 23th May, 1877.
 PIANO TUNING.

to inform the Comm

Co. of his arrival at the Port of Hongkong, and that he is now prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, MODERATE ORGANS, during his short stay in Hongkong.

Orders left in care of Messrs. HANE, FORD & Co., or Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUPP will meet with prompt attention.

789 Hongkong, 24th May. 1877.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the TORIA RECREATION CLUB held at the VICTORIA RECREATION

H. E. WOOD

Hon. Sec.,
 74-786 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.
THE CURRENCY MEMO
 TO HIS EXCELLENCY
 JOHN POPE HENNESSY,
 LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

In brief, the Memorial draws attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Currency, and suggests that no Legislation may be enacted which would jeopardise or postpone the adoption of a new, undated British Dollar for Hong Kong, which it is understood that the Government intend to bring (the same) before the Legislature.

The original Memorial, to which he has attached the Signatures of over 150 Merchants, Professional Men, English and Chinese, is enclosed, and is signed by Messrs. SHIP & Co., Bank & where Printed Copies may be obtained. Copies also lie for signature at several Banks, Clubs, Stores, and Hotels.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT

Begins to inform his friends that he
 being ABSENT from Hongkong for
 Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.
 227 Hongkong, March 15th, 1877.

C. L. T. H. E. V. E. I.
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
 AND IMPORTER OF
 FRENCH GOODS,
 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

Notices to Consignees

BRITISH SHIP. W
FROM LON

FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in of Lading to the Under signed for signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the Discharge of will be landed and stored at Consignee's expense.

MEYER & CO.

7d 810 Hongkong, 23th May, 1862.

SINGAPORE

THE Steamship Elgin having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees or Agents are hereby informed that the above Goods being landed at their risk by the Consignees and stored in their Godowns, where they may be taken to the Wharf or Boats delivery may be sent on consignment to the Consignees. No consignment of optional Cargo will be sent on consignment unless notice to the contrary is given.

2 P.M. TO-DAY,
Goods remaining undelivered after the above proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected on the above Goods.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Consignees.

305 Hongkong, 26th

BARQUE HOPE, FROM LO

THIS Vessel having arrived, Cargo are requested to send in of Lading to the Undersigned for signature, and to take immediate their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of will be landed and stored at Coast and expense.

DOUGLAS LARSEN
Agents.
808 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

EX O. S. S. CO.
FROM LIVE

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than 12 o'clock for shipment per steamer **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** 799 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877. **BARQUE CAURA, FROM LA**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per **CAURA**, Thimser, Master, from are requested to take delivery of their goods at the place of destination.

...le of Lading will be

779 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.
BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM
 THIS Vessel having arrived, Cargo are requested to send of Loading to the Undersigned signature, and to take immediate their Goods.
 Cargo impeding the discharge of will be landed and stored at Cost and expense.

8 Hongkong, 22nd

to Grant
the extent of
(20%) upon
which will be al-
lowed this Office.
AD.
in Free Office.
276.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOSHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWHANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Twenty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.
It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.
It is further embellished with a Chronological list of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.
Chrono-lithograph Plate of the NEW GODS OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK.
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.
It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5. or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gama.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOSHOW.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOSHOW.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'gals.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HAIKOW.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
CHEFOO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
TAKU.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
TIENTSIN.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NEWHANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
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JAPAN.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
PHILIPPINES.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
SAIGON.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HAIPHONG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANOI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DEPOSITARY SUNDRIES.
AND
ARRANGED WATER-MANUFACTURERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REUNITED.
PASSENGER SUPPLIES.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., 87.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

87 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, MAY 28th, 1877.

For many years past the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has retained the confidence of the public, and it has by its influence, ever exerted on the side of "the greatest good to the greatest number," become to be regarded as a reliable authority on all subjects wherein the welfare of the people at large has been concerned. Ten years since a vote was passed by which it was resolved that reports of all matters of public interest that transpired at general meetings should be published in the local papers, and for the last eight years, during the whole of which the Hon. P. Ryrie has occupied the chair, the Press has been uniformly represented. Great pains have always been taken that the accounts of meetings and of the various important commercial and political subjects discussed should be as full and accurate as possible, and as a result an increasing interest

has been felt in the proceedings of the Chamber. It is not the public alone who have derived advantage from this publicity. The several Committees have kept well up to their work, and there has been a most effectual check to the inauguration of any policy inconsistent with the fundamental principle above referred to. It is unfortunate that this should have been reversed at the first meeting held under the new presidency. No little surprise was expressed upon the announcement made on the breaking up of the last sitting of the Chamber that a vote had been carried in favour of the Chinese position for making default of legal tender in Hongkong.

From information gathered in general conversation we understood that one of the members had remonstrated against the convening of a private meeting upon a subject of a peculiarly popular and public character, and that in reply the Chairman had stated that the letter from the Government, to consider which the Chamber had been convened, had been marked "private." We believe, however, that this was an entire (although doubtless unintentional) mistake. The letter simply asked the opinion of the Chamber upon the currency question in general, and upon the enclosed petition from Chinese, which had been previously advertised. The notion of the Government addressing the Chamber of Commerce, a society embracing about a hundred individuals, privately upon such a subject is absurd. We, however, felt disposed to refer to it, being under the impression that, for some insupportable reason, the Government wished secrecy to be observed. However, it is now time to speak, and we say unhesitatingly that the course pursued by the Chamber has been most unwise, and not at all calculated to elevate it in popular estimation.

On several previous occasions the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has thrown open its meetings not only to reporters for the Press, but to the general public. There is no doubt that this course should have been adopted at the meeting on the currency question, when members might have been deterred from proceedings wholly at variance from those principles by which its deliberations have been always guided. The position taken is admittedly selfish, and consequently false. "We did not come here to reform the currency, but to make as many dollars in as short a time as possible, and get away with them."—the very policy which our enemies at home are ever quoting against us. The so-called unprincipled selfishness and greed of gain of the Chinese merchants have from time to time been most unjustly urged as an answer to the claims of foreigners for fulfilment by the Chinese of treaty obligations.

As our acquaintance subsides our displeasure is aroused, for the circumstances of the Hongkong cotton and yarn trade during the last three months afford a clue to the whole matter. There had been a united opposition, by all the foreign importers without exception, for two months against the demands of the Chinese traders. Hongkong was bound as one man—British, American, Native-Indian, German, and other houses—to resist the demands of the Chinese cotton brokers, who insisted upon the acceptance of defunct coin. We repeat that the whole Colony was at one upon the matter. In the meantime stocks in Hongkong continued to increase, whilst those in Canton fell very short; at last hopes brightened, buyers from the East and West came forward, and a few days more of firmness, and the victory would have been won. Suddenly consternation spread amongst the importers. The most influential house was reported to have made a large sale for cheap coin. A second and a third followed. The smaller merchants were then obliged to yield, and the Chinese combination carried the day. Business in cotton and yarn, which had been very much restricted for two months, was now renewed, and many of the Indian agents of Bombay and Calcutta firms saw no escape from the horns of the dilemma on which they had been placed but in a cordial acceptance of cheaped currency. Some still resolutely held out, and the feeling is deep in the minds of many that they have been betrayed. A few days after a private meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was convened, the usual advertisement was withheld from the newspapers, and members were surprised to find, when the question was brought forward, that all the merchants who had sold their goods for cheaped dollars to receive a month hence were desirous that a law be passed to compel their acceptance as legal tender in Hongkong.

We make no comment upon this proceeding, except that we think His Excellency JOHN PORE HENNESSY will not require the aid of a Cury Commission to see through this arrangement, and moreover that the recommendation based upon it will hardly carry the weight which should attach to the dictum of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. It is satisfactory to know that now there is a clear majority of members against the vote, and the sooner a meeting is called to reverse it, the more creditable it will be for all concerned. A very grave responsibility rests upon the Chamber in tendering advice to the Government upon this important question. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to the most disinterested counsel from the leaders of our commerce. It seems, however, to have been entirely overlooked that the courage of this place of more importance to the mercantile hubster in the island than to the head of the wealthiest house in China, and that the interests of both have equal title to be weighed. The publicity which this action and currency combination has now obtained gives a curious comment upon the policy of concealment by which the whole proceeding has been characterised from first to last.

Information supplied by Reuters indicates that the position of affairs in the East of Europe is growing more complicated, and that the war feeling is extending. Rumania has declared her independence and gone over to Russia; Servia, repeating having made terms with the Porte, is apparently anxious to follow suit; and in Greece an agitation for war is going on. On the other hand, the Christians have been uniformly represented. Great pains have always been taken that the accounts of meetings and of the various important commercial and political subjects discussed should be as full and accurate as possible, and as a result an increasing interest

has been felt in the proceedings of the Chamber. It is not the public alone who have derived advantage from this publicity. The several Committees have kept well up to their work, and there has been a most effectual check to the inauguration of any policy inconsistent with the fundamental principle above referred to. It is unfortunate that this should have been reversed at the first meeting held under the new presidency. No little surprise was expressed upon the announcement made on the breaking up of the last sitting of the Chamber that a vote had been carried in favour of the Chinese position for making default of legal tender in Hongkong.

under Russian rule, and were not conquered without great difficulty. But it needs no prophet to foretell that their rebellion will prove useless. They must ultimately submit to the rule of some great Power. Christianity is a wild country; the people are primitive and living in scattered villages; and the trade and manufactures of the country are utterly insignificant. The whole population is probably little over half a million; and the different tribes are not always on the best of terms with each other. No doubt they are now united in the effort to regain their independence, but the attempt is a mistake which did not seem to be feared they would make to us hereafter. It is now evident that the Russian army is still on the Rumanian side of the Danube, for the telegram says that the Czars will proceed to Ploesti (spelt Plestian on the map) on the 2nd proximo, when active operations on the Danube are expected. Ploesti is a small town, with a population of three to four thousand, situated about thirty miles north of Bucharest, and is chiefly noted for its wool fair. It is a considerable distance from the Bulgarian frontier, but would seem to have been chosen as a rendezvous by a portion of the Russian army. It is probable that the Rumanian troops will join the Russians there. The weather has no doubt retarded operations to some extent, for it is stated that a flood has carried away several bridges and parts of railways in Rumania, but the Russians will be sure to push on matters during the summer months. At present they have achieved little to boast of, and as the Turks are fighting with desperation they will find the war a long and costly one.

H.M.S. Juno came round from Aberdeen dock on Sunday night and spent two nights in the harbour. The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's Gazette, was 72.6, the minimum 65.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 81.0 and the minimum 71.0. 283 inches of rain fell during the week.

We notice that the Hongkong Chinese Society have been holding a series of public meetings, in which they have stored their wares, rockets, apparatus, life-boats, and other property of the society. Now that everything is ready and in working order it is to be hoped that the society will be reinforced by new members and that the practice will be most commendable, so that they may be ready to meet any emergency.

One of the Appleton villages is said to have died from the effects of wounds received on the occasion of the raid made upon that place by pirates recently. He received several wounds in his thigh and arm, and although the police pressed him to allow him to be taken to hospital he refused, and it was found one morning that he had disappeared. His friends said that they had seen him at the village, and that he was well, and a few days afterwards they reported that he had died. No trace has yet been found of the robbers.

We have to record another case of lendable exertion on the part of a Chinaman in saving the lives of his countrymen in the harbour. The vessel, which was a small junk, was laden with stone, and was being towed by a small boat, when it was overtaken by a large steamer. The junk was in danger of being crushed, and the crew were in a state of panic. A Chinaman, who was on board the junk, saw the danger, and he jumped overboard, and he swam to the large steamer, and he called out to the crew to save the junk. The crew of the large steamer saw the Chinaman, and they went to the rescue of the junk, and they saved the crew. The Chinaman was a hero, and he was a good man.

Police Intelligence.
36th May.
Before JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.
—STRAGGLERS.
Francis J. Clark and Charles Squires, seamen on board the ship "The Victoria," were charged with being out of the ship, and with being in the possession of a small amount of opium. They were fined \$10 each, and were committed to prison for one month.

—CHARGES.
Mok Aping, a seaman, was charged with the unlawful possession of some roots of trees. The prisoner said that he had picked them up at the back of the Government Gardens, where some digging was going on. He was fined \$10, and was committed to prison for one month.

—CHARGES.
Tong Asoy, a seaman, was charged with being out of the ship, and with being in the possession of a small amount of opium. He was fined \$10, and was committed to prison for one month.

—CHARGES.
Theodore March, a watchman at Hung-hang, was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was fined \$10, and was committed to prison for one month.

The magistrates remarked that prisoner could not report at the Registrar-General's office on Monday, and that the prisoner was not to be seen. The prisoner was a Chinese, and he was a seaman. He was charged with being out of the ship, and with being in the possession of a small amount of opium. He was fined \$10, and was committed to prison for one month.

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190,186 inches at 3 p.m. it then rose to 90,238 inches at 10 p.m., and again fell to 80,192 at 3 a.m. The mean direction of the wind for the same month is generally about E.S.E., but for the last few days it has been more or less during the day, and more or less during the night. The wind is now blowing from the north-east, and it is blowing with great rapidity than was due to the usual daily range of the wind. The wind is now blowing from the north-east, and it is blowing with great rapidity than was due to the usual daily range of the wind.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Emperor of Russia has by a recent decree conferred the rank of Major-General on the Russian army, in which, as in all continental armies, that of Germany is not excepted—the want of good non-commissioned officers is very great.

The death is announced of an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, Thomas Laurence Smith, O.B., formerly lieutenant and adjutant of the 10th Hussars (now 10th Light Cavalry), and late Principal British Officer at the Siege of Balaclava. Mr. Smith, who was brother of the late General Sir Harry Smith, died in his eighty-fifth year. The *Colonial Gazette* says that Mr. Smith has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian corps of quaterons. The Russian army, which is at Chioi. On the Persian general staff thirty-six European officers are employed. Russian merchants are in a poor of the Persian Sea and are engaged in the Persian army.

Major-General O. P. Beauchamp Walker, G.B., Her Majesty's military attaché at Berlin, has tendered his resignation. It is reported that it is not known where he will be placed. General Walker's retirement from his present post is much regretted both in Court and military circles at Berlin as he is highly popular in both.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued the expected order for the reorganization of the Royal Artillery. It is said that on July 1st next the artillery will be divided into three brigades of horse artillery, six of field artillery, five of garrison artillery, and one of coast artillery, and then proceeds to give the stations of these brigades, with details as to the commands and internal regulations.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer O'Donoghue, late of the 60th Rifles, died at Moscow on the 3rd. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles O'Donoghue, who served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimean War, and was killed at the battle of the Alma and Inkermann, and the 60th Rifles in the Crimea. He was killed in 1855, during the Indian Mutiny.

A centenary soldier named Glesman is still alive in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in good health. He was born on the 23rd of May, 1777, and served in the French Army from 1801 to 1814. He had the misfortune of being taken prisoner at Barossa, but afterwards fought in the battles of Austerlitz and Leipzig.

Surgeon-Major J. O. Ambrose, of the 6th Bengal Light Infantry, (says the *Times* of India) the inventor of a range-finder which appears to have some features in common with General Bary's instrument. It far exceeds it, however, in portability. It can be carried in a case for transport, and can be used in the coat-pocket. It gives the distance of any object within a range of three thousand yards.

Lieutenant-General Francis Rawdon Edward Bouverie, C.B., of Her Majesty's Indian Army, died a few days since at the age of seventy-four. He entered the British Army in 1816, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. He was promoted to Major-General in 1860, and to Lieutenant-General in 1865.

The Government of India have decided (says the *Madras Mail*) that officers of the Madras Army, who may be employed on frontier duty, shall receive the same emoluments as those allowed to officers of the Bengal Army. The Government have also decided that officers of the Madras Army, who may be employed on frontier duty, shall receive the same emoluments as those allowed to officers of the Bengal Army.

The Adjutant-General has (says the *Madras Mail*) by order of the Commander-in-Chief, forwarded to Government a letter from the Adjutant-General, requesting that steps may be taken to reduce the number of men furnished by the Right Wing of the 1st Regiment, Native Infantry, at Kanpur, for guard duty. The Adjutant-General has also forwarded to Government a letter from the Adjutant-General, requesting that steps may be taken to reduce the number of men furnished by the Right Wing of the 1st Regiment, Native Infantry, at Kanpur, for guard duty.

According to the *Madras Mail* there is now living in that town the oldest pensioner in England in the person of an old soldier, John Milson. This old soldier is now in his ninety-fourth year. He enlisted in the 40th Foot in 1803, and became a pensioner before the battle of Waterloo was fought. He is now in his ninety-fourth year, and has been a pensioner for many years.

Mr. Milson's military career was a long and distinguished one. He served in the 40th Foot from 1803 to 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1815, and to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1820. He was retired from the service in 1830, and has since lived in peace and comfort.

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AN ENGAGEMENT.

A military disturbance occurred at Sottine, near the frontier between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, on the 20th inst. It was provoked by soldiers and sailors engaged in various holiday sports. An officer and a great number were playing at chess in the morning, and during the game a soldier belonging to the 1st Battalion of the 5th Rifle Regiment happened to kiss a girl with whom a military artillerian was keeping company. A fight ensued. A second officer intervened for the protection of the girl, and the soldier who had kissed her was killed. The Russian artillerian took part in the affray. The military artillerian, who was a very brave man, was killed. A number of the latter soon came to the rescue of the Russian artillerian, and the Russian artillerian was killed. The Russian artillerian was killed. The Russian artillerian was killed.

Colonel Duncan's negotiations with the British Government regarding the Karakoram boundary have resulted in the signing of a treaty. The treaty is a very important one, and it is expected that it will result in the settlement of the Karakoram boundary. The treaty is a very important one, and it is expected that it will result in the settlement of the Karakoram boundary. The treaty is a very important one, and it is expected that it will result in the settlement of the Karakoram boundary.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On LONDON.—Bank, on demand, 3/11 1/2. Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 3/11 1/2 to 4/0. Bank Bills, at 6 months sight, 4/0 to 4/1. On BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand, 2/10. Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/10 to 2/11. Bank Bills, at 6 months sight, 2/11 to 2/12. On CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand, 2/10. Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/10 to 2/11. Bank Bills, at 6 months sight, 2/11 to 2/12.

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SAYLE & CO.

For Sale. PRIME SWEET MILK CHEESE, EDAM CHEESE, AMERICAN HAMS AND BACON, Small Kees, SALT PORK and BEEF, COUNTRY BUTTER, in Sacks, 54 LBS. per cwt. CHAMPAGNE, Pils, 3 Doz. Case, \$10. OLARIE, 1 Doz. Case, \$25.00. T. F. ROBERTS, 1m 715.

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For Sale. G. O. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI. We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUNDRETT STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in Hongkong, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained. Price Lists on application. GEO. SMITH & Co., Agents.

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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK. "ELEPHANT WING." Capt. Master, having the greater portion of the Cargo engaged, will leave for New York on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. For Freight, apply to OYSTERMAN & Co., 1m 802 Hongkong, 20th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. "HIGHLANDER." Capt. Master, will leave here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., 701 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR LONDON. "LALLA ROOKEH." Capt. Master, will leave here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., 667 Hongkong, 20th April, 1877.

FOR LONDON. "LEUADIA." Capt. Master, will leave here, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., 614 Hongkong, 20th April, 1877.

FOR MANILA. "ESMERALDA." Capt. Theodor, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACC, HEATON, 789 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

FOR KOOHOO DIRECT. "BENARY." Capt. Potter, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. L. LIVINGSTON & Co., 786 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI. "PRIMA." Capt. Master, will be despatched on or about the 31st inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 754 Hongkong, 18th May, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI. "TANAI." Capt. Master, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail. H. DU POUEY, Agent, 792 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI. "AMAZON." Capt. Master, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe. H. DU POUEY, Agent, 783 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI. "THERIA." Capt. Master, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Zetina* with the next English Mail. ADAM LIND, Superintendent, 784 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. "OCEAN." Capt. Master, will leave for SYDNEY and MELBOURNE on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., 507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. "NOVELTY." Capt. Master, will leave for SYDNEY and MELBOURNE on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., 507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

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